



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

The Political Future of India. By LAJPAT RAI. New York: Huebsch, 1919. Pp. 237. \$1.50.

Mr. Rai's little book is avowedly propagandist, as any ethical discussion of the Indian problem should be. None but a descriptive historian could attempt to discuss with equanimity the pacification of the recent outbreaks in the Punjab. But our sense to which Mr. Rai appeals is political fair play, and that to him is the very opposite of both antinomies, social suppression and social revolt. He wants democracy introduced into India adjustingly not precipitately. But adjustment is not always synonymous with Fabianism.

With Montagu and Chelmsford, then, Mr. Rai believes in the very swift, but none the less intelligent, metamorphosis of the Indian government from largely white to largely brown. He implies that India is not quite ready for Western political democracy, certainly not yet for industrial democracy. It is still in an oligarchic state. But it passionately desires a native oligarchy as against a foreign bureaucracy. To Downing Street it wishes to stand in the same relation as Canada and Australia. And unless such political transmigration takes place, India will never be in line for any form of democracy whatsoever.

Mr. Rai is a propagandist of compromise of the safest and sanest kind. He wishes the Montagu-Chelmsford report to serve as the bargaining basis. To further his ideal of social democracy practically in India he is fighting for what really amounts to the nationalization of foreign oppression. At the present stage of Indian polity he is wise enough to put himself into the anomalous position of pleading the cause of the hierarchy of caste for the ultimate sake of the Indian masses. And by implication he rejects the world-wide equalization of political and economic and social opportunities, for the safety of democracy in one place does not necessarily imply its sanity in another.

BENJAMIN STOLBERG

UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS

Essentials of Americanization. By EMORY S. BOGARDUS. Los Angeles: University of Southern California Press, 1919. Pp. 303. (17 pages of bibliography.) \$1.50.

The book is written in splendid spirit and should be of good service to foreigners and to untrained Americanization workers. In the opening Dr. Bogardus briefly presents in four chapters the group of principles he calls "Americanisms." The chapter dealing with "Democracy and

the Square Deal," one of his four Americanisms, is the best in the book. It is much better than the other three, presenting the other Americanisms as he sees them, namely: "Liberty and Self-Reliance," "Union and Co-operation," "Internationalism and Brotherhood." The first two chapters are too florid in style. There is one bit of humor. See Mr. Roosevelt "Daring to show his teeth in the presence of special privilege, [whereby] he won a place among immortals." Immortal teeth!

Chapters devoted to presenting traits of the Indian, Negro, and Appalachian Americans follow, and should particularly prove suggestive to the foreigner who desires to study the subject from the point of view of Americanization problems. The chapter on the Negro is very good but inconclusive. Especially is this so in the suggestions that "a second line of procedure is to keep the ballot open to the Negroes," and also "a third set of suggestions involves undermining race prejudice." How? The chapter on the Appalachians, though of only nine pages, is especially gratifying to me.

Rapidly the most important of our immigrant groups are run before us, and a few distinguishing characteristics of each are noted. In an Appendix, Dr. Bogardus reproduces valuable statements of historic American ideals, such as the Mayflower Compact by the Pilgrims; others by Franklin, Henry, Jefferson, Washington, Lincoln, Roosevelt, Wilson, and other Americanists typical of their time. A short but suggestive bibliography follows.

ALBERT ERNEST JENKS

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

Industrial Nursing. By FLORENCE SWIFT WRIGHT, R.N. New York: The Macmillan Co., 1919. Pp. x+179. \$1.25.

The purpose of this book is indicated by its subtitle, "for industrial, public health, and pupil nurses, and for employers of labor." After a brief historical introduction, the book takes up the qualifications and training of the industrial nurse and the principles of industrial nursing. Then comes a chapter on the industrial nurse and community, and this is followed by a number of practical chapters on first aid, the day's work, records and reports, food, etc. A particularly valuable chapter discusses the industrial nursing center, including the matter of industrial day nurseries, which are rightly condemned. The book is a good manual of the subject of which it treats.

C. A. E.